

NO MONEY AVAILABLE FOR Q STREET BRIDGE

Controller Downey Rules Commissioners Have Power to Make Contracts, However.

Power to contract, but not to pay the amount of such contracts, to complete construction of the bridge across Rock Creek on the line of Q street, to \$275,000 as the total cost of construction—still vests in the board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The controller of the Treasury, George E. Downey, finds that there is no appropriation available for the purpose of any contract entered into after the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. He also decides that the authority of the board of Commissioners to enter into a contract or contracts for the construction of said bridge and its approaches at a total cost not to exceed \$275,000 is still in effect and unaffected by the fact that no appropriation is available for payments under contracts made since June 30, 1914, or that may be made hereafter.

Careful Consideration Given.

"I have given very careful consideration to arguments presented both personally and by brief in this question has been in the office, and I am well informed of the unfortunate conditions necessarily resulting from this holding," comments Controller Downey, "that I would be glad to be convinced that there was tangible basis for a different ruling, especially since it is apparent that Congress did not intend anything else than that this bridge should be completed and that there should be money available to pay for it. But, nevertheless, Congress must be presumed to have legislated with full knowledge of its own restrictive acts and of the effect necessarily

to be given its action in this particular matter.

What Congress Assumed.

"It assumed, no doubt, that the period of more than fifteen months to elapse between the making of the last appropriation and the end of the fiscal year 1914 all necessary contracts with respect to the bridge would be made, and by its action as to this last legislation it may have intended to so require.

Deaths Reported.

The following deaths have been reported to the health department during the past twenty-four hours: James Johnson, 70 years, 34 and H streets northwest. Joseph Kinchelow, 51 years, Sibley Hospital. Emma Martin, 53 years, Providence Hospital. William F. Moore, 57 years, 613 H street northwest. Hiram Johnson, 71 years, 1814 16th street northwest. Julia G. Walker, 57 years, Potomac river. Charity A. Chase, 76 years, 132 11th street northwest. Joseph A. Ryan, 49 years, Washington Asylum Hospital. George Meese, 65 years, George Washington University Hospital. Bertha Johnson, 29 years, Washington Asylum Hospital. Mary Williams, 67 years, 150 L street southeast. David A. Clark, 60 years, 1013 19th street northwest. Martha Rollins, 78 years, 926 Snows court northwest. Camilla Brown, 35 years, 311 Elm street northwest. James T. Walker, 45 years, Freedmen's Hospital. William H. Smith, 18 months, Freedmen's Hospital. Herbert S. Johnson, 4 months, 1106 Q street northwest.

War Officially Reported.

GERMAN STATEMENT.

No official statement by the German war office was received in the United States last night or today. The statement issued yesterday followed the Western theater of war. The French suffered a severe defeat on the front between Lieven and Arras. After the enemy's columns, which were preparing to make an advance by storm, had been repulsed, several times in the course of the day by our artillery, strong enemy attacks in close formation were launched toward evening against our positions on both sides of the Lorette hills and on the Neuville-Rochoux front. Our opponents were repulsed everywhere with heavy losses. All our positions are firmly held.

Major attacks by the enemy on the Yser canal were repulsed. East of Hebutourt, heavy battles have not led to any results worth mentioning. Advances against positions occupied by us in Champagne were frustrated at the very outset. Eastern theater of war. In the neighborhood of Kuzie, northwest of Shavil, four enemy positions were broken. Three officers and 200 men were taken prisoners. Southeast of the road from Marampel to Kuzie our troops took the first Russian line by storm. Three officers and 313 men were captured.

Southeastern theater of war. Gen. von Mackensen began an attack over a line extending seventy kilometers (forty-three miles). Starting from their positions at Czerkawa, north-west of Mosaic, and at Sienawa, the enemy's positions have been taken along the entire length of this front. Sixteen thousand prisoners fell into our hands yesterday. Attacks by the troops under Gen. von Linsingen and Gen. von der Marwitz also made progress.

AUSTRIAN STATEMENT.

VIENNA, June 14, via London, June 15: In the Russian war theater the allied armies again attacked yesterday in middle Galicia. After stubborn fighting the Russian front to the east and south of Przemyśl was broken, and the enemy was forced to retreat, with very heavy losses.

Since last night the Russians have also been retreating near Mosaic, and to the southeast of that place. We captured yesterday 15,000 Russians. Battles south of the Danube are continuing. Near Buzow, south of Mikolajow, our troops repulsed four strong attacks. The enemy was routed from the battlefield. Northwest the allied troops advanced against Zvazdovc yesterday and captured it after heavy fighting. North of Plamoz an attack is also in progress. Many prisoners, the number of whom has not been fixed, have fallen into our hands.

North of Zale Szczyk the Russians attacked after 11 o'clock at night on a front of three kilometers (nearly two miles) but the attack failed under the fire of our troops, with great losses to the enemy.

Italian war theater: A battle occurred near Playa June 12. (Deletion by the censor). Late yesterday evening our troops repulsed a fresh attack. The Italians have succeeded nowhere in piercing our front on the Isonzo. On the Carinthian-Tyrol frontier there has been no incident of importance.

Balkan war theater: South of Ardorac one of our field guards repulsed an attack of about 200 Montenegrins after a brief fight. Otherwise the southeastern situation remains unchanged.

RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

PETROGRAD, June 14, via London, June 15: On the Windau river, Sunday, we repulsed the enemy's repeated attempts to cross the river with strong forces in the neighborhood of Litauk. We also checked all attempts of the enemy forces, which had already crossed at this point, to assume the offensive.

The battle for possession of the position near Shavil continues with alternating success. The town of Shavil has been bombarded with heavy artillery. On the Niemen and Narow fronts, as well as on the left bank of the Vistula, the enemy has failed to develop the attacks previously begun.

By energetic counter attacks north of Przasnys our Sunday offensive seized almost all the advanced trenches which the enemy took from us Saturday.

In Galicia, Saturday and Sunday, stubborn engagements were renewed on the whole front from Pleskovec, on the San river, to Mosaic. The enemy developed an attack by massed columns on the front of the River Lubaczowka, which he succeeded in crossing on its lower course, as well as between the Lubaczowka and the Wuzna, where he captured the village of Tuchla.

On the Danube the enemy attacked merely, but fruitlessly, the night of June 13-14, our bridgehead near the village of Nizhny, on the left bank. We delivered an exceptionally audacious counter attack, in the course of which several companies of Tyrolean riflemen and the 20th Jäger Battalion were almost entirely shattered and dispersed. In the same region a detachment of our territorial troops, supported by other units, made counter attacks today and took eight officers and 400 men prisoners.

BELGIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

Brussels, June 15: During the night of June 12-13 offensive actions along the entire front were marked by an effective artillery fire. We sent forward a detachment on the right bank of the Yser toward Dixmude. The enemy, who attempted to recover the post, was dispersed by the fire of our machine guns.

The German artillery showed little activity Sunday, bombarding but not attacking various points on the lines comprising Ramscapelle, Perwyse, Oostkerke and Nieuwkerke. Our artillery replied energetically.

TURKISH STATEMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14, via wireless to Berlin and London, June 15: On the Caucasian front we occupied enemy positions in the direction of Olti on the Russian border in Transcaucasia.

May 24 an aviator who went up from an English cruiser near Endin (Khuizistan province, Persia) was shot down.

ITALIAN STATEMENT.

ROME, June 14, via Paris, June 15: There have been no important developments along the Tyrol-Trentino frontier. The enemy persistently attacked Montepiano at night, after an all-day bombardment from Forts Platz and Wiesse, but was repulsed each time.

Our heavy caused the explosion of ammunition depots toward Corte, in the Cortovale valley, and seriously damaged the enemy's works at Cesassi.

Our bombardment of Malborgetto, in Carnia, resulted in an explosion in the lower part of the fortress. Further reports of the night attack of the Italian Alpini in the difficult region of the Alta Vella gave details of considerable booty taken there, besides a number of prisoners who were terrified by the impetus of our troops.

Our batteries dispersed a camp of the enemy in the region of Montenero. All prisoners taken near Playa (in the Isonzo region) agree that the Austrians losses up to the time have been serious. Most of the prisoners belonged to regiments heretofore operating against the Serbians.

The Austrians tried yesterday to set the forest of Montefalco afire, but our troops drove back the enemy and extinguished the flames.

FRENCH STATEMENT.

PARIS, June 15, 2:30 p.m.: There is nothing of importance in the

to the announcement given out last night.

An attack by the enemy against the trenches occupied by us June 6 at Quenevriere was repulsed.

A long-range piece of German artillery threw two projectiles into Compiegne. No one was hurt and no damage was done.

Need Not Fear Militarism.

"We are now faced with the question," he said, "whether we are in a position to protect our rights. We need not fear a growth of militarism. We must have an army and a navy large enough to protect us in our possessions."

"We are not prepared to stand against a large power. An attack may be made, but now we are following the President with a bated breath while he makes his demands upon Germany and Mexico."

Judge Parker said that this country has learned the value of airships and submarines, and asked if any reasonable person could object to our spending enough money to protect ourselves from any foe.

Move to Awaken People.

"This movement," continued Judge Parker, "is to awaken the people to the fact that we need protection to avoid calamity, to show Congress that the people of this country have determined to spend a little to preserve the country for their children and grandchildren."

Dr. Abbott declared that he was in favor of adequate preparedness as a means of securing lasting peace.

"The people of America," he said, "desire peace to enable them to go on with their business and to perform their duties to themselves, the children and the world. Self-defense is perhaps the best way of securing lasting peace in defense of others. We organize government that the many may protect the individual. If it fails to do this, it fails in its fundamental duty."

Dr. Abbott said the people ought to demand the organization of some council which could lay out a policy that would insure permanent protection to the nation.

Joseph H. Choate, honorary president of the league, in a letter which was read at the meeting, said he favored preparation for any emergency.

To be prepared for any one of the most effectual means of preserving peace," Mr. Choate wrote.

For Immediate Preparation.

Immediate preparation for a national defense adequate to meet any eventualities was urged by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Taft.

"The main danger of war today," said the former Secretary, "lies in the fact that we have so acted in the past as to give good reason for believing that we do not really mean to protect our rights. The surest way to get into a fight is to use strong language and then stand with your hands in your pockets. Is there a man who doubts that President Wilson's note to Germany would receive more attention if it were known that our navy was in readiness and our people in the language of Washington, 'disciplined and trained to arms'?"

If the government of the United States is not to omit any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty, it stands pledged by this declaration in President Wilson's note of May 13 to the use of force if Germany persists in her attacks upon our citizens traveling on the high seas.

Cites Action of Others.

"Under these circumstances, what ought we, the American people, to do? What have other neutral nations done when placed in a similar situation? On the news of the invasion of Belgium, the republic of Switzerland and the kingdom of Holland at once mobilized their troops and guarded their borders. To the frontiers of these little neutral countries are inviolate, their honor is safe and they stand before the nations of the world as having done their utmost to protect the rights of neutrality. Is our standard of duty different in measure or in kind from that which has guided these other neutral countries? Is the right which in our case has been violated less important than the right which in their case was only threatened? They were threatened with trespass upon their territory. With us, over one hundred American lives have been destroyed on the Palapa, the Gulf of Mexico and the Louisiana. Assuming that these countries acted prudently and wisely in preparing to defend their rights by force, our obligation is greater than theirs in proportion as the right which has been infringed was more sacred than their rights which were threatened."

Honor in Jeopardy, He Says.

The honor and safety of the United States have been put in jeopardy by the failure of "our public servants" to do their duty in providing adequately for defense in case of war, said Charles J. Bonaparte, former Attorney General. He advocated that prompt steps be

Bankers and Marine Insurance Interests of New York Are Gratified.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Bankers and marine insurance interests here were gratified today by news from London that the British government had paid an installment of more than \$200,000 on a cargo of American cotton seized while en route to Sweden. In March and April Great Britain detained in all twenty-six ships carrying 200,000 bales of cotton, valued at \$12,000,000. Drafts drawn against these ships were discounted by banks and trust companies in New York. They fell due within a few days, and anxiety had been expressed over the possibility of losses from delay on the part of Great Britain in paying for the cotton.

Consigned to Neutrals.

Most of the cotton seized and taken to British ports was consigned to Holland, Sweden or Denmark. The British order in council directed that it be disposed of in England at the contract price.

In order to expedite payments for the cotton the law firm of Harrington, Bingham & Knappe of this city, representing marine insurance interests and shippers, proposed to the British consular office that proofs of shipments and prices should be submitted to Sir Courtenay Bennett, the British general consul here, and that he should certify his findings to the foreign office.

The offer was accepted and initial payments, it is stated, have been made earlier than the bankers hoped.

Early Action Expected.

At the office of the law firm it was said that they expect that all the detained cotton will be dealt with under this plan within the next few days. To safeguard the shippers against lawsuits by consignees who fail to receive their cargoes, the law firm has arranged with the foreign office that payments made on the detained cotton should be considered as on account. This was intended to leave the way open for a claim by the cotton shipper against the British government for any damages which the court might award to the consignees in Europe.

Greek King Still Weak.

The general condition of King Constantine of Greece continues satisfactory according to a bulletin received at the legation here early today. His majesty is still very weak, but his temperature is only slightly above normal.

BARES INFERIORITY OF AMERICAN NAVY

(Continued from First Page.)

ent European war has taught this country that what was preparedness two years ago is not preparedness now.

Need Not Fear Militarism.

"We are now faced with the question," he said, "whether we are in a position to protect our rights. We need not fear a growth of militarism. We must have an army and a navy large enough to protect us in our possessions."

"We are not prepared to stand against a large power. An attack may be made, but now we are following the President with a bated breath while he makes his demands upon Germany and Mexico."

Judge Parker said that this country has learned the value of airships and submarines, and asked if any reasonable person could object to our spending enough money to protect ourselves from any foe.

Move to Awaken People.

"This movement," continued Judge Parker, "is to awaken the people to the fact that we need protection to avoid calamity, to show Congress that the people of this country have determined to spend a little to preserve the country for their children and grandchildren."

Dr. Abbott declared that he was in favor of adequate preparedness as a means of securing lasting peace.

"The people of America," he said, "desire peace to enable them to go on with their business and to perform their duties to themselves, the children and the world. Self-defense is perhaps the best way of securing lasting peace in defense of others. We organize government that the many may protect the individual. If it fails to do this, it fails in its fundamental duty."

Dr. Abbott said the people ought to demand the organization of some council which could lay out a policy that would insure permanent protection to the nation.

Joseph H. Choate, honorary president of the league, in a letter which was read at the meeting, said he favored preparation for any emergency.

To be prepared for any one of the most effectual means of preserving peace," Mr. Choate wrote.

For Immediate Preparation.

Immediate preparation for a national defense adequate to meet any eventualities was urged by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Taft.

"The main danger of war today," said the former Secretary, "lies in the fact that we have so acted in the past as to give good reason for believing that we do not really mean to protect our rights. The surest way to get into a fight is to use strong language and then stand with your hands in your pockets. Is there a man who doubts that President Wilson's note to Germany would receive more attention if it were known that our navy was in readiness and our people in the language of Washington, 'disciplined and trained to arms'?"

If the government of the United States is not to omit any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty, it stands pledged by this declaration in President Wilson's note of May 13 to the use of force if Germany persists in her attacks upon our citizens traveling on the high seas.

Cites Action of Others.

"Under these circumstances, what ought we, the American people, to do? What have other neutral nations done when placed in a similar situation? On the news of the invasion of Belgium, the republic of Switzerland and the kingdom of Holland at once mobilized their troops and guarded their borders. To the frontiers of these little neutral countries are inviolate, their honor is safe and they stand before the nations of the world as having done their utmost to protect the rights of neutrality. Is our standard of duty different in measure or in kind from that which has guided these other neutral countries? Is the right which in our case has been violated less important than the right which in their case was only threatened? They were threatened with trespass upon their territory. With us, over one hundred American lives have been destroyed on the Palapa, the Gulf of Mexico and the Louisiana. Assuming that these countries acted prudently and wisely in preparing to defend their rights by force, our obligation is greater than theirs in proportion as the right which has been infringed was more sacred than their rights which were threatened."

Honor in Jeopardy, He Says.

The honor and safety of the United States have been put in jeopardy by the failure of "our public servants" to do their duty in providing adequately for defense in case of war, said Charles J. Bonaparte, former Attorney General. He advocated that prompt steps be

Bankers and Marine Insurance Interests of New York Are Gratified.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Bankers and marine insurance interests here were gratified today by news from London that the British government had paid an installment of more than \$200,000 on a cargo of American cotton seized while en route to Sweden. In March and April Great Britain detained in all twenty-six ships carrying 200,000 bales of cotton, valued at \$12,000,000. Drafts drawn against these ships were discounted by banks and trust companies in New York. They fell due within a few days, and anxiety had been expressed over the possibility of losses from delay on the part of Great Britain in paying for the cotton.

Consigned to Neutrals.

Most of the cotton seized and taken to British ports was consigned to Holland, Sweden or Denmark. The British order in council directed that it be disposed of in England at the contract price.

In order to expedite payments for the cotton the law firm of Harrington, Bingham & Knappe of this city, representing marine insurance interests and shippers, proposed to the British consular office that proofs of shipments and prices should be submitted to Sir Courtenay Bennett, the British general consul here, and that he should certify his findings to the foreign office.

The offer was accepted and initial payments, it is stated, have been made earlier than the bankers hoped.

Early Action Expected.

At the office of the law firm it was said that they expect that all the detained cotton will be dealt with under this plan within the next few days. To safeguard the shippers against lawsuits by consignees who fail to receive their cargoes, the law firm has arranged with the foreign office that payments made on the detained cotton should be considered as on account. This was intended to leave the way open for a claim by the cotton shipper against the British government for any damages which the court might award to the consignees in Europe.

Greek King Still Weak.

The general condition of King Constantine of Greece continues satisfactory according to a bulletin received at the legation here early today. His majesty is still very weak, but his temperature is only slightly above normal.

taken to strengthen the army and navy, a program that "must bear fruit tomorrow or the day after, not in the distant days of the dim future."

"The idea of a safeguard which would furnish a safeguard may well become imminent within time measured by months, rather than by years," said Mr. Bonaparte, "and there is the greater reason to demand an immediate remedy because so much time has been already and so culpably lost through neglect to seek and find a remedy."

It would be the blindest folly for this country to regulate its conduct upon the assumption that there will be no more wars or intrust its destiny to any temporal power but its own, said Jacob M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War, advocating better military and naval preparedness. At present, he said, the army and navy defenses of the United States were wholly inadequate for war with any first-class power. He added that "the idea of our getting into war is not altogether chimerical."

Few Periods Without War.

"Whatever we may think of wars, their injustice or their folly," he said, "when we know that there have been but few periods throughout the centuries when they did not exist, when we know that within our short national life we have had but few decades without war of some kind, and four wars with foreign countries, and when we have before us the spectacle of the greatest, bloodiest and most destructive war ever known since time began, it would be the blindest folly for us to regulate our conduct upon the assumption that there will be no more wars."

There may be a condition worse than war. Such a condition would be submission to aggression. Was Belgium wrong to resist invasion, or should she have quietly submitted? She paid a fearful penalty for national independence. There she stands the veritable Siole of nations, glorious in her desolation than she would be if flourishing by the grace of a foreign power."

Widespread Enrollment Urged.

The enrollment and military instruction of every able-bodied man in the United States between the ages of eighteen and forty was recommended in the report of the militia committee of the league at the first session yesterday afternoon. National and state laws to this effect should be passed without delay in the opinion of the

committee, which is headed by Col. Charles E. Lydecker.

Courses in military education and field hygiene should be embodied in the curriculum of every college, in the committee's opinion, and the huge enrollment of citizens, it is urged, should be affiliated as a reserve more closely with the regular army than the National Guard now is affiliated.

JUNIUS S. MORGAN WEDS
MISS LOUISE CONVERSE

Ceremony at Dedham, Mass., Witnessed by Three Hundred Friends and Relatives.

DEDHAM, Mass., June 15.—Junius Spencer Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan of New York, and Miss Louise Converse, daughter of Frederick S. Converse, a well known composer of Boston, were married at St. Paul's Episcopal Church here at noon. The ceremony was witnessed by about 300 friends and relatives.

The bride was attended by her sisters, Augusta and Marie, and by Miss Jane Morgan, a sister of the bridegroom.

A reception at the country home of Mr. Converse at Westwood followed the church service. Elaborate preparations for an outdoor observance had been made, but because of rain, festivities were confined to the house.

William F. Cannon, a deckhand employed on a dredge, was drowned yesterday while swimming in the Potomac river opposite Fairfield, Anne Arundel county, Md.

committee, which is headed by Col. Charles E. Lydecker.

Courses in military education and field hygiene should be embodied in the curriculum of every college, in the committee's opinion, and the huge enrollment of citizens, it is urged, should be affiliated as a reserve more closely with the regular army than the National Guard now is affiliated.

JUNIUS S. MORGAN WEDS
MISS LOUISE CONVERSE

Ceremony at Dedham, Mass., Witnessed by Three Hundred Friends and Relatives.

DEDHAM, Mass., June 15.—Junius Spencer Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan of New York, and Miss Louise Converse, daughter of Frederick S. Converse, a well known composer of Boston, were married at St. Paul's Episcopal Church here at noon. The ceremony was witnessed by about 300 friends and relatives.

The bride was attended by her sisters, Augusta and Marie, and by Miss Jane Morgan, a sister of the bridegroom.

A reception at the country home of Mr. Converse at Westwood followed the church service. Elaborate preparations for an outdoor observance had been made, but because of rain, festivities were confined to the house.

William F. Cannon, a deckhand employed on a dredge, was drowned yesterday while swimming in the Potomac river opposite Fairfield, Anne Arundel county, Md.

committee, which is headed by Col. Charles E. Lydecker.

Courses in military education and field hygiene should be embodied in the curriculum of every college, in the committee's opinion, and the huge enrollment of citizens, it is urged, should be affiliated as a reserve more closely with the regular army than the National Guard now is affiliated.

JUNIUS S. MORGAN WEDS
MISS LOUISE CONVERSE

Ceremony at Dedham, Mass., Witnessed by Three Hundred Friends and Relatives.

DEDHAM, Mass., June 15.—Junius Spencer Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan of New York, and Miss Louise Converse, daughter of Frederick S. Converse, a well known composer of Boston, were married at St. Paul's Episcopal Church here at noon. The ceremony was witnessed by about 300 friends and relatives.

The bride was attended by her sisters, Augusta and Marie, and by Miss Jane Morgan, a sister of the bridegroom.

A reception at the country home of Mr. Converse at Westwood followed the church service. Elaborate preparations for an outdoor observance had been made, but because of rain, festivities were confined to the house.

William F. Cannon, a deckhand employed on a dredge, was drowned yesterday while swimming in the Potomac river opposite Fairfield, Anne Arundel county, Md.

committee, which is headed by Col. Charles E. Lydecker.

Courses in military education and field hygiene should be embodied in the curriculum of every college, in the committee's opinion, and the huge enrollment of citizens, it is urged, should be affiliated as a reserve more closely with the regular army than the National Guard now is affiliated.

JUNIUS S. MORGAN WEDS
MISS LOUISE CONVERSE

Ceremony at Dedham, Mass., Witnessed by Three Hundred Friends and Relatives.

DEDHAM, Mass., June 15.—Junius Spencer Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan of New York, and Miss Louise Converse, daughter of Frederick S. Converse, a well known composer of Boston, were married at St. Paul's Episcopal Church here at noon. The ceremony was witnessed by about 300 friends and relatives.

The bride was attended by her sisters, Augusta and Marie, and by Miss Jane Morgan, a sister of the bridegroom.

A reception at the country home of Mr. Converse at Westwood followed the church service. Elaborate preparations for an outdoor observance had been made, but because of rain, festivities were confined to the house.

William F. Cannon, a deckhand employed on a dredge, was drowned yesterday while swimming in the Potomac river opposite Fairfield, Anne Arundel county, Md.

committee, which is headed by Col. Charles E. Lydecker.

Courses in military education and field hygiene should be embodied in the curriculum of every college, in the committee's opinion, and the huge enrollment of citizens, it is urged, should be affiliated as a reserve more closely with the regular army than the National Guard now is affiliated.

JUNIUS S. MORGAN WEDS
MISS LOUISE CONVERSE

Ceremony at Dedham, Mass., Witnessed by Three Hundred Friends and Relatives.

DEDHAM, Mass., June 15.—Junius Spencer Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan of New York, and Miss Louise Converse, daughter of Frederick S. Converse, a well known composer of Boston, were married at St. Paul's Episcopal Church here at noon. The ceremony was witnessed by about 300 friends and relatives.

The bride was attended by her sisters, Augusta and Marie, and by Miss Jane Morgan, a sister of the bridegroom.

A reception at the country home of Mr. Converse at Westwood followed the church service. Elaborate preparations for an outdoor observance had been made, but because of rain, festivities